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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/689,295	BARRETT ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Christopher E. Lee	2112

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 April 2006.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-39 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) Claim(s) 1-7, 11-20 and 24-39 is/are rejected.
7) Claim(s) 8-10 and 21-23 is/are objected to.
8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Receipt Acknowledgement

1. Receipt is acknowledged of the Amendment filed on 19th of April 2006. Claims 2, 3, 7, 10, 15, 16, 20, 27-29, 33, and 36 have been amended; no claim has been canceled; and no 5 claim has been newly added since the CIP Non-Final Office Action was mailed on 8th of March 2006. Currently, claims 1-39 are pending in this Application.

Notice for the benefit of filing date

2. The Examiner notices that the specification on pages 3-4, Summary of the Invention, on 10 page 5, line 19 through page 6, line 2, on page 12, line 20 through page 18, line 17, on page 20, lines 12-19, on page 23, lines 10-15, on page 24, lines 18-24, on page 29, line 14 through page 39, line 28, on page 53, Abstract of the Disclosure, Fig. 2 and Figs. 9-15 are newly added matters to the parent Application 10/329,101. Further, the claimed limitations in the claims 1-3, 5, 7-12, 14-16, 18, 20-25, 27-29, 31, and 33-15 38 are claimed in this CIP Application 10/689,295, which are not supported by the specification of the parent Application 10/329,101, but by the newly added matters in the specification of this CIP Application.

Therefore, the effective filing date of the claims 1-3, 5, 7-12, 14-16, 18, 20-25, 27-29, 31, and 33-38 would be 20th of October 2003, and the effective filing date of the claims 4, 6, 13, 17, 20 19, 26, 30, 32, and 39 would be 23rd of December 2002 in this CIP Application, separately.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
25 The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claims 27-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicants regard as the invention.

The claim 27 recites "operable to" in line 3. However, the use of transitional phrase

5 "operable to" in the context of this independent claim merely sets forth the intended use of the logic without any body (i.e., structure) of a claiming invention. Therefore, the recitation of the intended use of the claiming invention is not clear to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicants regard as the invention, and thus the claim 27 is indefinite under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. The claims 28-39 are dependent claims of the claim 27.

10 The Examiner presumes the claimed subject matter "the logic encoded in recordable media and when executed operable to selectively:" as "the logic encoded in recordable media comprising the steps of operable to selectively:" for the purpose of claim rejection based on prior art.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

15 5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

20 (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 25 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the

reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

6. Claims 1-3, 5, 11, 12, 14-16, 18, 24, 25, 27-29, 31, 37, and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Zhou et al. [US 2006/0098620 A1; hereinafter Zhou].

5 *Referring to claim 1*, Zhou discloses a system (i.e., communication systems; See paragraph [0002]) for providing both wireline and wireless connections (i.e., wireline connection between Mobile Bridge 110 and Wired WAN 130, and wireless connection between said Mobile Bridge 110 and Wireless WAN 120 in Fig. 1A) to a wireline interface (i.e., Wired LAN Ethernet 312 of Fig. 3; See paragraph [0026]), the system comprising:

10 • a first wireline interface (i.e., Wired LAN Ethernet 312 of Fig. 3);
• a second wireline interface (i.e., Wired WAN Ethernet 315 of Fig. 3);
• a wireless interface (i.e., Radio Interfaces 324 of Fig. 3); and
• a switch (i.e., STP Bridge 311 and NAT 314 in Fig. 3) coupled to the first and second wireline and wireless interfaces (See paragraphs [0042]-[0043]), the switch being
15 operable to selectively:
 ○ couple the first wireline interface (i.e., said Wired LAN Ethernet) to the second wireline interface (i.e., said Wired WAN Ethernet) to allow communication between the first and second wireline interfaces (See paragraph [0028], lines 1-4); and
 ○ couple the first wireline interface (i.e., said Wired LAN Ethernet) to the wireless interface (i.e., said Radio Interfaces) to allow communication between the first wireline interface and the wireless interface (See paragraph [0028], lines 4-9).
20

Referring to claim 2, Zhou teaches

- the first wireline interface (i.e., Wired LAN Ethernet 312 of Fig. 3) is adapted to be communicatively coupled to a third wireline interface (i.e., Wired LAN 150 for LAN Clients 151, 152, 153 in Fig. 1A) using a first wireline connection (i.e., wireline connection between Mobile Bridge 110 and said Wired LAN 150 in Fig. 1A);
- 5 • the second wireline interface (i.e., Wired WAN Ethernet 315 of Fig. 3) is adapted to be communicatively coupled to a fourth wireline interface (i.e., Wired WAN 130 of Fig. 1A) using a second wireline connection (i.e., wireline connection between Mobile Bridge 110 and said Wired WAN 130 in Fig. 1A);
- 10 • the wireless interface (i.e., Radio Interfaces 324 of Fig. 3) comprises a first wireless interface (i.e., air radio interface in Wireless WAN Module 310 in Fig. 3) that is operable to communicate with a second wireless interface (i.e., air radio interface in Wireless WAN 120 in Fig. 1A) via a wireless connection (i.e., wireless connection between Mobile Bridge 110 and said Wireless WAN 120 in Fig. 1A; See paragraph [0050], lines 6-9);
- 15 • the communicative coupling of the first wireline interface (i.e., said Wired LAN Ethernet) to the second wireline interface (i.e., said Wired WAN Ethernet) allows communication between the third and fourth wireline interfaces (i.e., between said Wired LAN for LAN Clients and said Wired WAN) via the first and second wireline connections (i.e., via said Wired LAN Ethernet and said Wired WAN Ethernet; See paragraph [0053], lines 13-15 and Fig. 4A); and
- 20 • the communicative coupling of the first wireless interface (i.e., air radio interface in said Wireless WAN Module) to the first wireline interface (i.e., said Wired LAN Ethernet) allows communication between the second wireless interface and the third wireline interface (i.e., between said Wireless WAN and said Wired LAN for LAN Clients) via the wireless and first wireline connections (i.e., via said wired/wireless connection among

said Wireless WAN, said Mobile Bridge, and said Wired LAN; See paragraph [0053], lines 15-22 and Fig. 4A).

Referring to claim 3, Zhou teaches

- 5 • a peripheral device (i.e., LAN Clients 151, 152, 153 in Fig. 1A, e.g., PDA; See paragraph [0027]) is associated with the third wireline interface (i.e., Wired LAN 150 for said LAN Clients 151, 152, 153 in Fig. 1A; See paragraph [0026]);
- 10 • a first computer system (i.e., wired WAN system) is associated with the fourth wireline interface (i.e., Wired WAN 130 of Fig. 1A; See Fig. 5 and paragraphs [0025] and [0054]);
- 15 • a second computer system (i.e., wireless WAN system) is associated with the second wireless interface (i.e., Wireless WAN 120 in Fig. 1A; See Fig. 5 and paragraph [0025] and [0054]);
- 20 • the communicative coupling of the first wireline interface (i.e., Wired LAN Ethernet 312 of Fig. 3) to the second wireline interface (i.e., Wired WAN Ethernet 315 of Fig. 3) allows communication between the peripheral device and the first computer system (i.e., between said LAN Clients and said wired WAN system) via the first and second wireline connections (i.e., via said Wired LAN Ethernet and said Wired WAN Ethernet; See paragraph [0028], lines 1-4 and Fig. 1B); and
- the communicative coupling of the first wireless interface (i.e., air radio interface in Wireless WAN Module 310 in Fig. 3) to the first wireline interface (i.e., said Wired LAN Ethernet) allows communication between the peripheral device and the second computer system (i.e., between said LAN Clients and said wireless WAN system) via the wireless and first wireline connections (i.e., via said wired/wireless connection among

5 said Wireless WAN, said Mobile Bridge, and said Wired LAN; See paragraph [0028], lines 4-9 and Fig. 1C).

10 *Referring to claim 5*, Zhou teaches

15 • the wireless connection (i.e., wireless connection between Mobile Bridge 110 and said Wireless WAN 120 in Fig. 1A; See paragraph [0050], lines 6-9) is automatically established when the second wireless interface (i.e., air radio interface in Wireless WAN 120 in Fig. 1A) is coupled to the second computer system (See Steps 533-536 in Fig. 5, where in fact that mobile bridge judge if wireless WAN resource is available and its decision is "Yes", then establishing Internet access through wireless WAN system inherently anticipates that the wireless connection is automatically established when the second wireless interface is coupled to the second computer system; See paragraph [0058], lines 12-24).

20 *Referring to claim 11*, Zhou teaches

25 • the wireless connection (i.e., wireless connection between Mobile Bridge 110 and said Wireless WAN 120 in Fig. 1A; See paragraph [0050], lines 6-9) is automatically established when the first wireless interface (i.e., air radio interface in Wireless WAN Module 310 in Fig. 3) is reset (in fact, said wireless connection using GPRS, CDMA1X, or any 3G modules are automatically establishing connection after reset when an access point communicates via an antenna with one or more clients that are located in a coverage area around the access point).

30 *Referring to claim 12*, Zhou teaches

- the first and second wireline connections (i.e., Wired LAN Ethernet 312 and Wired WAN Ethernet 315 in Fig. 3) each comprising
 - one or more shielded twisted-pair wires (i.e., for E1/T1 Ethernet networks); and
 - one or more optical fibers (for optical interface; See claim 11).

5

Referring to claim 14, Zhou discloses a method (i.e., communication methods; See paragraph [0002]) for providing both wireline and wireless connections (i.e., wireline connection between Mobile Bridge 110 and Wired WAN 130 and wireless connection between said Mobile Bridge 110 and Wireless WAN 120 in Fig. 1A) to a wireline interface (i.e., Wired LAN Ethernet 312 of Fig. 3; See paragraph [0026]), the method comprising selectively:

- coupling a first wireline interface (i.e., Wired LAN Ethernet 312 of Fig. 3) to a second wireline interface (i.e., Wired WAN Ethernet 315 of Fig. 3) to allow communication between the first and second wireline interfaces (See paragraph [0028], lines 1-4); and
- coupling the first wireline interface (i.e., said Wired LAN Ethernet) to a wireless interface (i.e., Radio Interfaces 324 of Fig. 3) to allow communication between the first wireline interface and the wireless interface (See paragraph [0028], lines 4-9).

Referring to claim 15, Zhou teaches

- the first wireline interface (i.e., Wired LAN Ethernet 312 of Fig. 3) is adapted to be communicatively coupled to a third wireline interface (i.e., Wired LAN 150 for LAN Clients 151, 152, 153 in Fig. 1A) using a first wireline connection (i.e., wireline connection between Mobile Bridge 110 and said Wired LAN 150 in Fig. 1A);
- the second wireline interface (i.e., Wired WAN Ethernet 315 of Fig. 3) is adapted to be communicatively coupled to a fourth wireline interface (i.e., Wired WAN 130 of Fig. 1A)

using a second wireline connection (i.e., wireline connection between Mobile Bridge 110 and said Wired WAN 130 in Fig. 1A);

- the wireless interface (i.e., Radio Interfaces 324 of Fig. 3) comprises a first wireless interface (i.e., air radio interface in Wireless WAN Module 310 in Fig. 3) that is operable to communicate with a second wireless interface (i.e., air radio interface in Wireless WAN 120 in Fig. 1A) via a wireless connection (i.e., wireless connection between Mobile Bridge 110 and said Wireless WAN 120 in Fig. 1A; See paragraph [0050], lines 6-9);
- communicatively coupling of the first wireline interface (i.e., said Wired LAN Ethernet) to the second wireline interface (i.e., said Wired WAN Ethernet) allows communication between the third and fourth wireline interfaces (i.e., between said Wired LAN for LAN Clients and said Wired WAN) via the first and second wireline connections (i.e., via said Wired LAN Ethernet and said Wired WAN Ethernet; See paragraph [0053], lines 13-15 and Fig. 4A); and
- communicatively coupling of the first wireless interface (i.e., air radio interface in said Wireless WAN Module) to the first wireline interface (i.e., said Wired LAN Ethernet) allows communication between the second wireless interface and the third wireline interface (i.e., between said Wireless WAN and said Wired LAN for LAN Clients) via the wireless and first wireline connections (i.e., via said wired/wireless connection among said Wireless WAN, said Mobile Bridge, and said Wired LAN; See paragraph [0053], lines 15-22 and Fig. 4A).

Referring to claim 16, Zhou teaches

- a peripheral device (i.e., LAN Clients 151, 152, 153 in Fig. 1A, e.g., PDA; See paragraph [0027]) is associated with the third wireline interface (i.e., Wired LAN 150 for said LAN Clients 151, 152, 153 in Fig. 1A; See paragraph [0026]);
- a first computer system (i.e., wired WAN system) is associated with the fourth wireline interface (i.e., Wired WAN 130 of Fig. 1A; See Fig. 5 and paragraphs [0025] and [0054]);
- a second computer system (i.e., wireless WAN system) is associated with the second wireless interface (i.e., Wireless WAN 120 in Fig. 1A; See Fig. 5 and paragraph [0025] and [0054]);
- communicatively coupling of the first wireline interface (i.e., Wired LAN Ethernet 312 of Fig. 3) to the second wireline interface (i.e., Wired WAN Ethernet 315 of Fig. 3) allows communication between the peripheral device and the first computer system (i.e., between said LAN Clients and said wired WAN system) via the first and second wireline connections (i.e., via said Wired LAN Ethernet and said Wired WAN Ethernet; See paragraph [0028], lines 1-4 and Fig. 1B); and
- communicatively coupling of the first wireless interface (i.e., air radio interface in Wireless WAN Module 310 in Fig. 3) to the first wireline interface (i.e., said Wired LAN Ethernet) allows communication between the peripheral device and the second computer system (i.e., between said LAN Clients and said wireless WAN system) via the wireless and first wireline connections (i.e., via said wired/wireless connection among said Wireless WAN, said Mobile Bridge, and said Wired LAN; See paragraph [0028], lines 4-9 and Fig. 1C).

Referring to claim 18, Zhou teaches

- the wireless connection (i.e., wireless connection between Mobile Bridge 110 and said Wireless WAN 120 in Fig. 1A; See paragraph [0050], lines 6-9) is automatically established when the second wireless interface (i.e., air radio interface in Wireless WAN 120 in Fig. 1A) is coupled to the second computer system (See Steps 533-536 in Fig. 5, 5 where in fact that mobile bridge judge if wireless WAN resource is available and its decision is "Yes", then establishing Internet access through wireless WAN system inherently anticipates that the wireless connection is automatically established when the second wireless interface is coupled to the second computer system; See paragraph [0058], lines 12-24).

10

Referring to claim 24, Zhou teaches

- the wireless connection (i.e., wireless connection between Mobile Bridge 110 and said Wireless WAN 120 in Fig. 1A; See paragraph [0050], lines 6-9) is automatically established when the first wireless interface (i.e., air radio interface in Wireless WAN Module 310 in Fig. 3) is reset (in fact, said wireless connection using GPRS, CDMA1X, or any 3G modules are automatically establishing connection after reset when an access point communicates via an antenna with one or more clients that are located in a coverage area around the access point).

20

Referring to claim 25, Zhou teaches

- the first and second wireline connections (i.e., Wired LAN Ethernet 312 and Wired WAN Ethernet 315 in Fig. 3) each comprising
 - one or more shielded twisted-pair wires (i.e., for E1/T1 Ethernet networks); and
 - one or more optical fibers (for optical interface; See claim 11).

Referring to claim 27, Zhou discloses logic (i.e., communication methods; See paragraph [0002]) for providing both wireline and wireless connections (i.e., wireline connection between Mobile Bridge 110 and Wired WAN 130 and wireless connection between said Mobile Bridge 110 and Wireless WAN 120 in Fig. 1A) to a wireline interface (i.e., Wired LAN Ethernet 312 of Fig. 3; See paragraph [0026]), the logic encoded in recordable media (i.e., STP bridge software module 311 and NAT/NAPI software module 314 in Fig. 3; See paragraphs [0042] and [0043]) comprising the steps of operable to selectively:

- couple a first wireline interface (i.e., Wired LAN Ethernet 312 of Fig. 3) to a second wireline interface (i.e., Wired WAN Ethernet 315 of Fig. 3) to allow communication between the first and second wireline interfaces (See paragraph [0028], lines 1-4); and
- couple the first wireline interface (i.e., said Wired LAN Ethernet) to a wireless interface (i.e., Radio Interfaces 324 of Fig. 3) to allow communication between the first wireline interface and the wireless interface (See paragraph [0028], lines 4-9).

15

Referring to claim 28, Zhou teaches

- the first wireline interface (i.e., Wired LAN Ethernet 312 of Fig. 3) is adapted to be communicatively coupled to a third wireline interface (i.e., Wired LAN 150 for LAN Clients 151, 152, 153 in Fig. 1A) using a first wireline connection (i.e., wireline connection between Mobile Bridge 110 and said Wired LAN 150 in Fig. 1A);
- the second wireline interface (i.e., Wired WAN Ethernet 315 of Fig. 3) is adapted to be communicatively coupled to a fourth wireline interface (i.e., Wired WAN 130 of Fig. 1A) using a second wireline connection (i.e., wireline connection between Mobile Bridge 110 and said Wired WAN 130 in Fig. 1A);

- the wireless interface (i.e., Radio Interfaces 324 of Fig. 3) comprises a first wireless interface (i.e., air radio interface in Wireless WAN Module 310 in Fig. 3) that is operable to communicate with a second wireless interface (i.e., air radio interface in Wireless WAN 120 in Fig. 1A) via a wireless connection (i.e., wireless connection between Mobile Bridge 110 and said Wireless WAN 120 in Fig. 1A; See paragraph [0050], lines 6-9);
- communicatively coupling of the first wireline interface (i.e., said Wired LAN Ethernet) to the second wireline interface (i.e., said Wired WAN Ethernet) allows communication between the third and fourth wireline interfaces (i.e., between said Wired LAN for LAN Clients and said Wired WAN) via the first and second wireline connections (i.e., via said Wired LAN Ethernet and said Wired WAN Ethernet; See paragraph [0053], lines 13-15 and Fig. 4A); and
- communicatively coupling of the first wireless interface (i.e., air radio interface in said Wireless WAN Module) to the first wireline interface (i.e., said Wired LAN Ethernet) allows communication between the second wireless interface and the third wireline interface (i.e., between said Wireless WAN and said Wired LAN for LAN Clients) via the wireless and first wireline connections (i.e., via said wired/wireless connection among said Wireless WAN, said Mobile Bridge, and said Wired LAN; See paragraph [0053], lines 15-22 and Fig. 4A).

20 *Referring to claim 29, Zhou teaches*

- a peripheral device (i.e., LAN Clients 151, 152, 153 in Fig. 1A, e.g., PDA; See paragraph [0027]) is associated with the third wireline interface (i.e., Wired LAN 150 for said LAN Clients 151, 152, 153 in Fig. 1A; See paragraph [0026]);

- a first computer system (i.e., wired WAN system) is associated with the fourth wireline interface (i.e., Wired WAN 130 of Fig. 1A; See Fig. 5 and paragraphs [0025] and [0054]);
- a second computer system (i.e., wireless WAN system) is associated with the second wireless interface (i.e., Wireless WAN 120 in Fig. 1A; See Fig. 5 and paragraph [0025] and [0054]);
- communicatively coupling of the first wireline interface (i.e., Wired LAN Ethernet 312 of Fig. 3) to the second wireline interface (i.e., Wired WAN Ethernet 315 of Fig. 3) allows communication between the peripheral device and the first computer system (i.e., between said LAN Clients and said wired WAN system) via the first and second wireline connections (i.e., via said Wired LAN Ethernet and said Wired WAN Ethernet; See paragraph [0028], lines 1-4 and Fig. 1B); and
- communicatively coupling of the first wireless interface (i.e., air radio interface in Wireless WAN Module 310 in Fig. 3) to the first wireline interface (i.e., said Wired LAN Ethernet) allows communication between the peripheral device and the second computer system (i.e., between said LAN Clients and said wireless WAN system) via the wireless and first wireline connections (i.e., via said wired/wireless connection among said Wireless WAN, said Mobile Bridge, and said Wired LAN; See paragraph [0028], lines 4-9 and Fig. 1C).

20 *Referring to claim 31, Zhou teaches*

- the wireless connection (i.e., wireless connection between Mobile Bridge 110 and said Wireless WAN 120 in Fig. 1A; See paragraph [0050], lines 6-9) is automatically established when the second wireless interface (i.e., air radio interface in Wireless WAN 120 in Fig. 1A) is coupled to the second computer system (See Steps 533-536 in Fig. 5,

where in fact that mobile bridge judge if wireless WAN resource is available and its decision is "Yes", then establishing Internet access through wireless WAN system inherently anticipates that the wireless connection is automatically established when the second wireless interface is coupled to the second computer system; See paragraph 5 [0058], lines 12-24).

Referring to claim 37, Zhou teaches

- the wireless connection (i.e., wireless connection between Mobile Bridge 110 and said Wireless WAN 120 in Fig. 1A; See paragraph [0050], lines 6-9) is automatically established when the first wireless interface (i.e., air radio interface in Wireless WAN Module 310 in Fig. 3) is reset (in fact, said wireless connection using GPRS, CDMA1X, or any 3G modules are automatically establishing connection after reset when an access point communicates via an antenna with one or more clients that are located in a coverage area around the access point).

15

Referring to claim 38, Zhou teaches

- the first and second wireline connections (i.e., Wired LAN Ethernet 312 and Wired WAN Ethernet 315 in Fig. 3) each comprising
 - one or more shielded twisted-pair wires (i.e., for E1/T1 Ethernet networks); and
 - one or more optical fibers (for optical interface; See claim 11).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

8. Claims 4, 17, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zhou [US 2006/0098620 A1] as applied to claims 1-3, 5, 11, 12, 14-16, 18, 24, 25, 27-29, 31, 37, and 38 above, and further in view of Samuels [US 6,363,085 B1] and Mowery et al. [US 2003/0083013 A1; cited by the Applicants; hereinafter Mowery].

5 *Referring to claims 4, 17, and 30*, Zhou discloses all the limitations of the claims 4, 17, and 30, respectively, including the third wireline interface (i.e., Wired LAN 150 for LAN Clients 151, 152, 153 in Fig. 1A) is a port of the peripheral device (in fact, said Wired LAN is a hardware interface by which said LAN Clients, e.g., PDA, communicates with another LAN Clients or WAN network system; See paragraph [0050]); and the fourth wireline interface (i.e., 10 Wired WAN 130 of Fig. 1A) is a port of the first computer system (in fact, said Wired WAN is a hardware interface by which, wired WAN system, e.g., Internet Server, communicates with LAN Clients; See paragraph [0050]), except that does not teach that the first wireline interface is a universal serial bus (USB) type A socket; the second wireline interface is a USB type B socket; the third wireline interface is a USB port of the peripheral device; the fourth wireline interface is 15 a USB port of the first computer system; and the slave adapter is coupled to the second computer system using a USB socket.

Samuels discloses a universal serial bus repeater (See Abstract), wherein

- a first wireline interface (i.e., Downstream Transceiver 104 and USB 'A' Connector 102 in Fig. 1) is a universal serial bus (USB) type A socket (See col. 2, lines 39-40);
- a second wireline interface (i.e., Upstream Transceiver 103 and USB 'B' Connector 101 in Fig. 1) is a USB type B socket (See col. 2, lines 37-39);
- a third wireline interface is a USB port (i.e., upstream USB port) of a peripheral device (i.e., a device; See col. 2, lines 22-30); and

- a fourth wireline interface is a USB port (i.e., downstream USB port) of a first computer system (i.e., a host; See col. 2, lines 22-30).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included said USB interface and its protocol, as disclosed by Samuels, in

5 said wireline interfaces, as disclosed by Zhou, for the advantage of allowing the peripheral devices (i.e., computer peripherals) to be automatically configured as soon as they are physically attached (See Samuels, col. 1, lines 9-12), and further, allowing the peripheral device (i.e., USB device) to increase its distance from the computer systems (i.e., host system) well beyond the USB specification for cable length while staying within the USB specification for
10 signal timing (See Samuels, col. 1, lines 27-30).

Zhou, as modified by Samuels, does not teach that the first wireless interface is a master adapter; and the second wireless interface is a slave adapter coupled to the second computer system using a USB socket.

15 Mowery discloses a Bluetooth transparent bridge (See Abstract and Fig. 3), wherein a protocol translator (i.e., Bluetooth-to-USB translator 635, 640 in Fig. 6; See paragraph [0049]) establishing

- a first wireless interface (i.e., Bluetooth interface in Peripheral 460 in Fig. 4b) is a master adapter (See paragraphs [0034], lines 1-4 and [0042]-[0043]; in fact, said Peripheral could be switched to Master in Fig. 4b); and
- a second wireless interface (i.e., Bluetooth interface in Computer system 455 in Fig. 4b) is a slave adapter (See paragraphs [0034], lines 1-4 and [0042]-[0043]; in fact, said Computer system could be switched to Slave in Fig. 4b) coupled to a second computer

"port", is defined as "a hardware interface by which a computer communicates with another device or system" by Merriam-Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary (10th ed.)

system (i.e., said Computer system 455 of Fig. 4b) using a USB socket (i.e., USB 472 of Fig. 4b).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included the protocol translator (i.e., Bluetooth-to-USB translator), as disclosed by Mowery, in said wireless interfaces, as disclosed by Zhou, as modified by Samuels, for the advantage of permitting the attachment of the peripheral device to the computer systems using an unsupported attachment technology without requiring the development and deployment of support software (See Mowery, paragraph [0016]).

10 9. Claims 6, 19, and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zhou [US 2006/0098620 A1] as applied to claims 1-3, 5, 11, 12, 14-16, 18, 24, 25, 27-29, 31, 37, and 38 above, and further in view of what was well known in the art, as exemplified by Lam et al. [US 2003/0142683 A1; hereinafter Lam].

Referring to claims 6, 19, and 32, Zhou discloses all the limitations of the claims 6, 19, and 32, respectively, including that the peripheral device is a personal digital assistant (PDA; See paragraph [0027]), except that the filing date of Zhou is later than the effective filing date of the respective claims 6, 19, and 32.

However, the Examiner takes Official Notice that the peripheral device is a printer, a scanner, digital camera, modem, joystick, webcam, personal digital assistant (PDA), mouse, keyboard, port replicator, fax device, or all-in-one printer device, what was well known to one of ordinary skill in the art, as evidenced by Lam, such that the peripheral device (See Lam, paragraph [0035]) is a printer (i.e., Printer 54 of Fig. 2; Lam), a scanner (i.e., Scanner 52 of Fig. 2; Lam), digital camera (i.e., Camera 44 of Fig. 2; Lam), or modem (i.e., LAN 40 or Internet 42 in Fig. 2; Lam).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have associated said various peripheral devices, e.g., printer, scanner, digital camera, and modem, with the third wireline interface since it would have permitted direct communication with the peripheral devices over the Internet (See Lam, paragraph [0016]).

5

10. Claims 13, 26, and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zhou [US 2006/0098620 A1] as applied to claims 1-3, 5, 11, 12, 14-16, 18, 24, 25, 27-29, 31, 37, and 38 above, and further in view of Famolari et al. [US 2003/0217179 A1; hereinafter Famolari].

10 *Referring to claims 13, 26, and 39*, Zhou discloses all the limitations of the claims 13, 26, and 39, respectively, except that does not teach the first wireless interface is operable to communicate with the second wireless interface using a BLUETOOTH wireless protocol.

Famolari discloses a managing communication among network devices (See Abstract), wherein

15 • a first wireless interface (i.e., wireless interface in MID 501 of Fig. 6) is operable to communicate with a second wireless interface (i.e., BAP 102 of Fig. 6) using a BLUETOOTH wireless protocol (See paragraphs [0028] and [0041]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included said first wireless interface (i.e., Bluetooth), as disclosed by Famolari, in said wireless interface (i.e., Radio Interfaces), as disclosed by Zhou, so as to comprise Bluetooth and GPRS (See Famolari, paragraph [0028], lines 1-12) for the advantage of providing a variety of connection options, i.e., Bluetooth, for accessing server in addition to GPRS interface (See Famolari, paragraph [0041]).

Allowable Subject Matter

11. The indicated allowability of claims 7, 20, and 33 are withdrawn in view of the newly discovered reference to Zhou [US 2006/0098620 A1]. Rejections based on the newly cited reference follow.

5 12. Claims 7, 20, and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Zhou [US 2006/0098620 A1].

Referring to claims 7, 20, and 33, Zhou teaches

- communication between the second wireless interface (i.e., air radio interface in Wireless WAN 120 in Fig. 1A) and the third wireline interface (i.e., Wired LAN 150 for LAN Clients 151, 152, 153 in Fig. 1A) overrides[†] communication between the fourth wireline interface (i.e., Wired WAN 130 of Fig. 1A) and the third wireline interface (i.e., Wired LAN 150 for LAN Clients 151, 152, 153 in Fig. 1A; See Fig. 5 and paragraph [0058], wherein in fact, communication between said air radio interface in Wireless WAN and said Wired LAN passes over communication between said Wired WAN and said Wired LAN if said Wired WAN is not available).

13. Claims 8-10 and 21-23 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

20 14. Claims 34-36 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, 2nd paragraph, set forth in this Office action and to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

15. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

[†] "override" is defined as "to pass over" by Merriam-Webster's Collegiate[®] Dictionary (10th ed.)

With respect to claims 8, 21, and 34, the claim limitations are deemed allowable over the prior art of record as the prior art fails to teach or suggest that the override is delayable until a particular communication between the fourth and third wireline interfaces has been completed.

With respect to claims 9, 22, and 35, the claim limitations are deemed allowable over the

5 prior art of record as the prior art fails to teach or suggest that coupling of the first wireless interface to the first wireline interface allows communication between the third wireless interface and the third wireline interface, wherein communications between the first wireline interface and the second wireless interface and between the first wireline interface and the third wireless interface are scheduled according to a predetermined schedule.

10 The claims 10 is a dependent claim of the claim 9.

The claims 23 is a dependent claim of the claim 22.

The claims 36 is a dependent claim of the claim 35.

Response to Arguments

15 16. Applicants' arguments with respect to all the pending claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Conclusion

20 17. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Potts et al. [US 2003/0100963 A1] disclose personal information device on a mobile computing platform.

Hanson et al. [US 6,546,425 B1] disclose method and apparatus for providing mobile and other intermittent connectivity in a computing environment.

Gernert et al. [US 6,600,734 B1] disclose apparatus for interfacing a wireless local network and a wired voice telecommunications system.

5 Silvester [US 2003/0142631 A1] discloses apparatus and method for wireless/wired communications interface.

Edvardsen et al. [US 2006/0098593 A1] disclose open access network architecture.

Frielink et al. [US 2004/0235519 A1] disclose wireless communication module system and method for performing a wireless communication.

10 Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher E. Lee whose telephone number is 571-272-3637. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30am - 5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rehana Perveen can be reached on 571-272-3676. The fax phone number for the 15 organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR 20 system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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CEL/

